

NO INTELLIGENCE

A Worried Look At The C.I.A.

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THE Central Intelligence Agency was established in 1947 after its wartime predecessor, the Office of Strategic Services (O.S.S.), was exposed as thoroughly infiltrated by the Communists. Let us examine some of that O.S.S. personnel.

In 1948, former Communist spy Elizabeth Bentley appeared as a witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. On Page 529 of the formal report of those Hearings is the record of Miss Bentley's testimony about intelligence she received from Comrades inside O.S.S. while she was operating as a Soviet courier:

All types of information were given, highly secret information on what the OSS was doing, such as, for example, that they were trying to make secret negotiations with governments in the Balkan bloc in case the war ended, that they were parachuting people into Hungary, that they were sending OSS people into Turkey to operate in the

Balkans, and so on. The fact that General Donovan [head of O.S.S.] was interested in having an exchange between the NKVD [the Soviet secret police] and the OSS.

That's right, O.S.S. and the N.K.V.D. were working very close indeed.

When asked what kind of information Communist O.S.S. operative Maurice Halperin gave her to be forwarded to the Soviet Union, Miss Bentley testified:

"Well, in addition to all the information which OSS was getting on Latin America, he had access to the cables which the OSS was getting in from its agents abroad, worldwide information of various sorts, and also the OSS had an agreement with the State Department whereby he also could see State Department cables on vital issues." Halperin was Chief of the O.S.S. Latin American Division at the time when, as Miss Bentley has sworn, he was one of her contacts in a Soviet espionage ring.

Carl Aldo Marzani was Chief of the Editorial Section of the O.S.S. Marzani has been several times identified under oath as a member of the Communist Party. Using the most highly classified information, he supervised the making of charts on technical reports for higher echelons of the Army, the Navy, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the O.S.S. Comrade Marzani made policy decisions and was liaison officer between the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army and the Office of the Undersecretary of War.

When questioned before a Congressional Committee, Irving Fajans of O.S.S. took the Fifth Amendment rather than admit to his Communist Party membership and long history of activities on behalf of the Soviets. Comrade Fajans was a key O.S.S. operative despite the fact that he was known to have been member of the Communist Party and have served in the Communists' Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain during the years 1937-1938.

Robert Talbott Miller III was another contact of Soviet courier Elizabeth Bentley. An O.S.S. employee assigned to the State Department, he was Assistant Chief in the Division of Research. On a trip to Moscow, Comrade Miller married a member of the staff of the *Moscow News*.

Leonard E. Mins, a writer who had worked for the International Union of Revolutionary Writers in Moscow and written for *New Masses*, was also on the staff of the top secret O.S.S. Comrade Mins took the Fifth Amendment rather than admit to his Communist Party membership in the Communist Party. He refused to deny that he was a Soviet agent even

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CHINESE IN ALBANIA?**Rumors About Rockets Stir Thoughts**

By DAVID BRAATEN

Star Staff Writer

Rumors of Chinese rocket bases in Albania are being wafted around intelligence circles here, and while nobody, apparently, is taking the possibility of Sino-Albanian rockets seriously, the rumors themselves are being pondered with utter seriousness.

This seeming contradiction makes sense only if you can view the situation with the X-ray vision brought to the task by professional interpreters of Communist-bloc cunning.

Equipped with this insight, however, it is possible to arrive at the conclusion that the rocket rumors are pointing to a possible rapprochement between Albania and Yugoslavia, which have been estranged on one ideological excuse or another since Yugoslavia's break with the Cominform in 1948.

The route to such a conclusion is as devious as any guessing game involving Communist intentions.

Two Undisputed Facts

There are a number of imponderables, but appraisals of the Chinese rocket status in Albania usually depend for their persuasiveness on two undisputed facts.

There are Chinese technicians of some variety in Albania, and the tiny, mountainous country on the Adriatic Sea is considered fiendishly difficult for intelligence agents (or any outsiders, for that matter) to penetrate.

Armed with these basic, albeit mysterious, assumptions, it is possible for interpreters to ride off in virtually any direction.

"The interesting thing," as one U.S. official put it, "is to try to puzzle out what the comments—and the comments on the comments—mean." Like other students of the area, he is convinced that if the Red Chinese had any missiles to spare, they would

put them in Mongolia, not Albania.

Why the hullabaloo, then?

Simply because a recent article in the Soviet weekly New Times stated that there are now 500 Chinese rocket specialists in Albania supervising the construction of missile bases.

The Russian periodical said delivery of medium-range rockets was imminent, and that the intention was to give Albania and its Chinese ally control of the Adriatic.

This might reasonably be supposed to be none of the Soviet Union's business, since the Adriatic is hardly a Russian lake. If there were indeed some hostile mid-range rockets in Albania, only about 500 miles from the Soviet border as the rocket flies, Russian concern would be justified on grounds of self-defense.

But if one sticks to the basic assumption that there are in fact no Chinese missiles on the Adriatic, where does one turn for an explanation of the Russians' apparent anxiety?

One turns to the Yugoslavs. Having been on both the giving and receiving ends of Communist skulduggery for 25

years, the Yugoslavs are acknowledged experts in the interpretive field.

Viewed as a Sham

Their view of the Soviet anxiety is that it is nothing but a sham. The Russians, they say, know as well as anybody that their Chinese rivals have no missiles in Albania. Their purpose in raising this explosive bugbear is to justify—if the need arises—intervention in Albania on the grounds of self-defense, or freedom of the seas, or whatever.

It is, in the Yugoslav view, a replay of the situation two or three years ago, when NATO circles were spreading the rumor that 2,000 Chinese specialists were setting up missile bases in Albania. The purpose then, the Yugoslavs say, was to give the West an excuse to move in on Albania if the Middle East crisis spread to the Balkans.

Behind the Yugoslavs' anxiety in both instances, according to one expert here, lay President Marshal Tito's fear that rivals within his country were plotting to overthrow him with the aid of outside enemies.

As paranoid as the next top Communist, Tito feared that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was behind the rocket rumors of 1967, and the Russians behind today's.

More Fear of Russia

As between the two Communist superpowers, the Yugoslavs figure they have a lot more to fear from the Russians on their doorstep than from the Chinese.

Best of all from the Yugoslav viewpoint would be an Albanian neighbor committed to neither China nor Russia. And this may be one reason the Yugoslavs have suddenly struck the pose of Albania's defender against threatened Soviet encroachment.

Supporting this interpretation was the recent exchange of pleasantries in the Tirana and Belgrade press, offering mutual congratulations on the anniversaries of the two countries' struggle against Nazis and Fascists in World War II.

The articles glossed over the often bitter differences that have characterized the two nations' relations in the intervening period.